

REMARKABLE NEW PEACH—TEST SEEDS—USEFUL GARDEN TABLE

Do not sow seeds this year unless you are prepared to give attention to the plants mature. There is a quantity of seed and every seed should be made to produce food. Sow thinly to save the necessity of thinning. Do not sow so deeply as to bury the seed, and also that the ground does not dry out where the seeds are sown.

Make out lists of seeds and order them without delay. Get the seeds early. Many late callers at the seed stores will go away disappointed and so also persons who order by mail later in the season.

The world's average annual potato production previous to the war was over 5,000,000 bushels.

From 1908 to 1912 Europe produced about 90 per cent. of the world's crop; the United States about 6 per cent.

From 1904 to 1913 the average yields per acre in bushels were: United Kingdom, 210; Germany, 200; Austria-Hungary, 134; France, 130; Russia, 106; United States, 86.

The main power of Europe having been taken from food producing for military purposes, the world is dangerously near the famine point.

Every American potato grower should strive to increase his yield. For acres of potatoes averaging 300 bushels per acre will pay a much better profit than twenty acres averaging 100 bushels per acre.

ORDERING FRUIT TREES.

By S. P. Hollister.

Planting fruit trees may seem rather out of order these cold winter days. It is to those who have needed the services of nurserymen's catalogues it may not seem as unseasonable. Study the subjects of varieties to plant, age of trees to buy and from which nursery firm to order.

The subject of varieties brings up the question which the prospective planter often answers for himself: Is the planting for a home orchard, for a local market or as a commercial proposition? If for a home orchard then select varieties of high quality and those of which the family are especially fond. If for a local market plant good varieties and those which do well and are called for in that section. A strictly commercial orchard will have but a very few varieties, these to be ones which are known to grow and bear well in the section where they are located.

Planting varieties on a large scale is a practice not to be recommended. The size and the age of the tree are much disputed points. But in general the two-year-old medium sized tree is to be preferred. Such trees will stand the shock of moving with more

hardiness than an older tree. Some growers use the one-year-old tree and feel that they can adapt its future branch development to their own ideas much more easily than they can a two-year-old tree. Peach trees should always be of the one-year-old grade.

Orders for trees should be placed as soon as possible, for the stock of some varieties is short this season and there is a much better chance of securing the varieties wanted if the order is placed at once. When sending an order do not fail to give complete shipping directions, as to whether freight or express, name of station and when the trees are to be shipped.

Where shall one buy his fruit trees? Are Southern grown trees safe to plant here in the North? Is it better to get trees from nearby nurseries? These questions may be answered in five ways: It seems to make no difference where the young tree was grown as long as it reaches the planter in good condition. The tendency has been to purchase trees where the best prices could be secured, quality being the same. But this season we should deal with nearby reliable firms, thus relieving the transportation situation to that extent.

Don't buy cheap trees just because they are low in price. Planting an orchard is a long time investment and a few cents saved on the price of a tree may mean the loss of hundreds of dollars later on if such cheap trees should turn out to be untrue to name. Deal direct with the nursery firm; do not deal with an agent who is unknown to the buyer.

WHEN TO SOW VEGETABLE SEEDS.

Seeds of the hardiest vegetables may be sown as soon as the ground is entirely free from frost and can be put in proper condition. Cabbage, lettuce, onion sets, parsley, peas, radish, salsify, spinach and turnips are sown in the latitude of New York city when the peach, cherry and pear are in full bloom or the maple and horse chestnut in one inch leaf, and somewhat earlier by some venturesome gardeners who manage to be successful.

The less hardy vegetables, such as onions, beets, carrots, parsnips when the apple is in blossom or when the oak is in one inch leaf, or a week or two later than the hardy vegetables.

Beans, cucumbers, corn, squash and melons do not do well until the ground is warm and all danger from frost has passed, about the time the blackberry is in flower. At this time eggplants, tomatoes and peppers may safely be set out.

A SLENDID NEW PEACH.

Twenty-seven years ago in a small town in Orange county, New York, Dr. J. Warren Worcester planted a bed of peach pits selected from the choicest fruits gathered from various sources. In 1892 he transplanted several of the strongest seedlings, which came into bearing in 1895. All but one were clingstones. One of the trees bore yellow and crimson peaches of enormous size, wonderfully beautiful, with perfect quality remarkable.

In 1896 this tree was heavily loaded with beautiful large fruit, some of which measured 15 inches in circumference, weighing over 14 ounces.

Specimens were submitted to prominent nurserymen, who pronounced them quite remarkable.

The color is beautiful, golden yellow overlaid with red. The flesh is yellow, firm and juicy, and the flavor is excellent, rich and sweet. It keeps well and ships well. The tree is hardy and a late bloomer, thus the dreaded late frosts seldom injure it.

Elberta is some peach and still deservedly a favorite, particularly with the writer, who cannot lightly cast aside old friends, but the Dr. Worcester is superior to that grand old variety in many respects.

The Dr. Worcester should certainly be included in every peach orchard, and where only a few trees can be planted this should surely be one of the varieties.

"Food will win the war," says it. This slogan has been spread broadcast by the Food Administrator. We must first produce before we can save. Saving alone would starve the world. Make a garden, but do not undertake more than can surely be carried through to a successful harvest. The common mistake of the beginner is to undertake much more than can be properly cared for, and the garden is a failure. A little done well is a good rule to observe on the start. Another year try more, as experience will show what the capabilities of the gardener are.

By the way of economizing this year the appropriation for seeds to be sent to the good friends of Congressmen has increased from \$24,000 to \$365,000. This trifling and useless extravagance is paid for by all the people for the benefit of a few. Those who do not like this sort of thing have the privilege of voting against the Congressmen who vote for it.

MAULE SEEDS

When you buy from Maule's you are sure to get the best. Each lot of Maule's seeds is tested for vigor and growing power, and is backed by 40 years' success as seed growers.

THE MAULE SEED BOOK 176 pages full of valuable planting and gardening information FREE

Send for it today. Include 10c and we will send you a packet of specially selected pansy seeds—a generous assortment of beautiful Giant pansies—the largest known.

You save money and get fresh seeds when you buy from

WM. HENRY MAULE, Inc. 2134 Arch Street Phila., Pa.

Fertilizer for Sale. Bottom of 28 acre dry lake. Special Price if taken at once. Write LEO F. WANNER, Meadow Brook Farm, Hempstead, L. I.



Dr. Worcester peach.

As the season advances be careful not to let the temperature of the rooms get high, as it will make the plants tender. Plants that cannot be sponged will be benefited by setting them in a bathtub occasionally and sprinkling the foliage with water. Give air during the middle of the day and keep house plants in the sunny windows.

In planning gardens this year remember that cabbages, carrots, beets, turnips, parsnips, potatoes and other root or winter crops can be stored and will be available all next winter when food bids fair to be very much scarcer than during the summer.

Those who have seeds left over from last year should test them now for vitality. If they were fresh last year they will be suitable for planting now. The way to test is to place a few seeds, fifty or a hundred, on a damp blotter, laid on a dinner plate. Before moistening the blotter it can be marked off in squares, so several kinds of seeds can be tested at one time, keeping each variety in a separate square. Place a moist blotter over the one on which the seeds have been deposited. Turn a plate of the same size upside down over the first plate to retain the

Seeds	Length of seeds	No. of seeds per ounce	Days to germinate	Days to fruit	Days to seed
Artichoke globe	1/2 in.	300	12-20	2-3	10-12 mos.
Asparagus	1/2 in.	300	10-15	4-6	10-12 mos.
Beans, Kidney	1/2 in.	300	10-15	4-6	10-12 mos.
Beans, Lima	1/2 in.	300	10-15	4-6	10-12 mos.
Beans, Broad	1/2 in.	300	10-15	4-6	10-12 mos.
Broccoli	1/2 in.	300	10-15	4-6	10-12 mos.
Cauliflower	1/2 in.	300	10-15	4-6	10-12 mos.
Celery	1/2 in.	300	10-15	4-6	10-12 mos.
Corn	1/2 in.	300	10-15	4-6	10-12 mos.
Cucumber	1/2 in.	300	10-15	4-6	10-12 mos.
Egg Plant	1/2 in.	300	10-15	4-6	10-12 mos.
Lettsuce	1/2 in.	300	10-15	4-6	10-12 mos.
Onion	1/2 in.	300	10-15	4-6	10-12 mos.
Parsley	1/2 in.	300	10-15	4-6	10-12 mos.
Parsnip	1/2 in.	300	10-15	4-6	10-12 mos.
Peas	1/2 in.	300	10-15	4-6	10-12 mos.
Pepper	1/2 in.	300	10-15	4-6	10-12 mos.
Radish	1/2 in.	300	10-15	4-6	10-12 mos.
Salsify	1/2 in.	300	10-15	4-6	10-12 mos.
Squash	1/2 in.	300	10-15	4-6	10-12 mos.
Squash, Bush	1/2 in.	300	10-15	4-6	10-12 mos.
Squash, Vine	1/2 in.	300	10-15	4-6	10-12 mos.
Turnip	1/2 in.	300	10-15	4-6	10-12 mos.

A SUCCESSFUL COMMUNITY GARDEN.

To relate the experience of a small borough in northern New Jersey last year may encourage others to go and do likewise.

The inhabitants subscribed to a guarantee fund to finance a community garden. The local clergyman was put in charge of the enterprise. A half day's ploughing was donated, but all other labor was paid for, being done largely by the local boys' club. Two crops were largely sold to people who bought them by the bushel in the ground, doing their own digging. The net result was about forty bushels, and the profit, \$3.81, was donated to the Y. M. C. A. of the town. The committee donated their time and the assets were a few hoes.

The guarantee fund was never called upon. If every borough or town in the country could do as well the potato crop next year would be increased a million bushels.

J. G. Estlin.

TRENCHING AND MANURING.

Trenching is commonly practised by European gardeners, who make their gardens produce considerably more than the results obtained by gardeners in this country.

To trench a plot proceed as follows: Open a trench about eighteen inches wide and about two feet deep. Step back and take off the first layer of soil about a foot deep of what will be the second trench. Transfer the soil so removed to the end of the plot, where the trenching will finish. Next break up the soil in the bottom of the first trench by turning it over and breaking up the lumps; on top of this throw the top layer of soil from the second trench; next complete the filling of the first trench by stepping back again and throwing forward the top soil of the third trench. The layers of soil, though moved by this system, retain their original position; that is the top soil is kept on top and the bottom or subsoil is kept on the bottom. If the bottom soil is brought to the top more injury than good would result.

This system is advisable on new ground where quick results are desired. The subsoil in subsequent seasons will be in more suitable condition for bringing to the surface, but even then it is desirable that it should be brought up in the autumn.

Manuring should be done with the trenching and generally the manure should be worked in somewhat above the middle depth. If the bottom soil is brought to the top more injury than good would result.



Dr. Worcester peach.

According to E. F. Stoddard of Maryland State College, prize taker onions and other foreign varieties such as Allia Craig started in flats or seed boxes, should be clipped back to about four inches when they have grown six inches tall. They may need a second clipping before they are set out in the garden. Clipping makes the plants stocky and causes the bulbs to develop. Seedlings about the size of a lead pencil are a good size for transplanting.

Start a few plants of musk from seeds this spring. Give them a moist shady spot in the garden and they will spread rapidly.

In a few days the seeds will sprout and the exact germinating percentage can be obtained. The following table gives the average longevity of seeds, the length of row an ounce of seed will plant, the number of plants to be permitted to develop in 100 feet of row and the time of germination, that is the number of days after planting that the seedlings may be expected to appear, distance apart in row, distance of rows apart, depth to cover and the time the vegetables will be ready to use after sowing.

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FOUR DIFFERENT KINDS OF APPLES ON ONE TREE.

Glen Bros. of Rochester, N. Y., offer multigrafted apple trees. The object is to obtain several varieties of apples from one tree on grounds where there is room for only one or a few trees. By planting a multigrafted tree several different varieties are obtained, which will last through a season of several months, instead of devoting the space to a tree that produces only one variety. The combinations consist of Baldwin, Northern Spy, Rome Beauty, Delicious, Northern Spy, Fameuse or Snow, Twining Queen, Nonesuch, Wealthy, Greening, Winter Banana, Red Astrachan, Early Harvest, McIntosh.

Each tree is a branched specimen, eight to nine feet in height. 4 years old. Trees should be reserved now for spring delivery. Shipments can be made now to California and the South where winter planting is desirable.

Cereopsis verticillata and cereopsis rosea are two small flowered varieties particularly suitable for rockeries on account of their dwarf habit and pretty foliage.

Artistic Hones is a 100-page book, 65 cents. It contains a full and complete guide to the art of growing and displaying flowers in the home. It is a must for every flower lover.

Henry A. Dreer 714-716 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

The Same Old Story

FROM A READER

Feb. 19, 1918. I have not missed an issue of the Sunday Sun and have every Garden Page in a board on top of my revolving book case.

Author of Principles and Practice of Pruning, the best work on that subject; Plant Propagation, Greenhouse and Nursery Practice; Making Horticulture Pay; Culinary Herbs; Ginseng, and Profitable Poultry Production.

FROM AN ADVERTISER

Perry, Iowa, Feb. 18, 1918. Farm and Garden Department Sunday Sun, New York:

We have been well satisfied with the results from your columns, as our ad has brought us many orders.

OSMUNDSON SPADE MFG. CO.

INEXPENSIVE FLOWER HOLDER.

I save the glass paste jars which contain office and library paste. When empty the jars are washed and used for flower holders for short stemmed flowers. The water well which holds the water and brush at the side or in the centre is used to support flowers on somewhat longer stems, and generally of a different color than those placed in the other part of the glass. This arrangement permits of quite an artistic display. Usually a little fine foliage, such as asparagus, is worked in with the flowers and foliage is draped over the sides to completely cover the glass.

When the glasses are placed on varnished tables or saucers which are used to prevent wetting the wood-work, as the glasses are filled with water.

I have also filled large paste jars with cement and used them for weights to keep doors open in summer.

PENNSYLVANIA GARDENER.

OPEN THE GARDEN GATE.

A violet by a mossy stone half hidden from the eye. Fair as a star when only one is shining in the sky—Wordsworth.

Open it wide. A guest is coming. The perennial wild carrot, called the "queen's lace," is arriving in a new dress. She wears pink and she is fragrant. She comes from China; she differs from her primitive grandmother, as the forests are larger, otherwise she retains the characteristics of her ancestral type with the added charm of color and fragrance.

There is an aristocracy among flowers—a caste that is created by high breeding, selection, worthy honors, cherished care. It is best exemplified in the rose, that has had centuries of culture, and is the queen of the garden to-day; yet her ancestor, the wild rose of the woodlands, is still dear. To me this high culture does not always appeal. Some essential quality of the flower is often lost, like the fragrance of the clove pink when it is transferred into the carnation of great size and gorgeous coloring. Then there is the pompon chrysanthemum with its delicious bitter-sweet, its profusion and hardness, quite lost in the immense blooms of the showy rose prize winners of the florist. The woodland violet has more charm in hue and scent than the "princess," her descendant. The primrose of the English byways, Shakespeare's flower, beloved of Milton, can never transmit the sentiment that surrounds her little halo to her beautiful children of to-day that adorn our gardens. In an old file of the Royal Horticultural Society I came across a history of the stock gillflower which interested me, and which may be new to you. These are the salient facts: It is one of the oldest flowers in cultivation. Literature bearing on methods of cultivation exists from the time of Dioscorides, the ancient Greek physician. It was then considered a medicinal plant. The Roman matrons gathered it for medicinal use. Later it was called the "matron's flower" in honor of the Italian botanist Matthioli, who was born in 1501. It was made double in petalage and given variation of color and the branching habit of centuries of effort on the part of florists and hybridizers.

The stock is a typical example of the forced evolution of a flower by the art of man, cooperating with nature. It is one of the marvels of the scientific world. It did not acquire its double form until 1568, and even at the present it will not always come true from seed but will revert to its primitive form.

It was a rose very much in the foreground today, of German origin, called Frau Karl. Its only claim to distinction is its large size and the fact that it is a "good seller" from the commercial point of view. It has no more fragrance than a paper rose, and its stout stem is thickly set with coarse thorns. It is conspicuous in any collection, but we have many old white roses that are in every way more charming. Compared to the "Bride" it is a cauliflower.

But why should we expect delicacy and fragrance from a German rose? The Teutons can do no better than things like their Limburger and sauerkraut.

SURAN P. ORIE.

DREER'S 1918 GARDEN BOOK.

Do not let your "war garden" be a failure this year by lack of knowledge of what to plant and when to plant.

Dreer's Garden Book for 1918 is an authoritative guide to all garden work for both vegetables and flowers. Cultural directions by experts.

256 pages, four full-page color plates and four full-page duotone plates also hundreds of photographic illustrations.

A copy free if you mention this publication.

Dreer's Crimson Ball Radish A very early maturing, dainty little radish of mild flavor. 4c. per packet. 10c. per doz. 20c. per doz.

HENRY A. DREER 714-716 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Watch dahlias and canna roots to see that they do not dry out completely or have so much moisture as to cause them to rot.

Palm leaves with decaying tips can be trimmed up into shape with scissors. In cutting off the green tips cut so the remaining tip will have a natural pointed end instead of a straight, unnatural tip.

See other Farm and Garden news on page 11.

A COMPLETE \$1 VEGETABLE GARDEN.

Delivered free east of Mississippi. All fresh, vigorous, tested seeds of highest quality in sufficient quantities to supply the small family table with tender, fresh vegetables throughout the season.

1 lb. Stringless Bush Beans, 1 lb. Early Dwarf Peas and One Large Packet of each of the following: Early Round Beets, Early Horn Carrots, Green Bunching Sweet Corn, Cucumbers to plant in Corn Hills, Kohlrabi, Wonderful Lettuce, White Globe Onions, Tender, Early Round Radish, Long Season Spinach, Swiss Chard, Cabbage, Tomato.

Schling's Seeds will make your garden yield a maximum of profit and pleasure. Our catalog is a true source of information as to what to grow and how to grow it. It is written by expert and amateur alike. It is included with each collection or mailed free on request.

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